USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 27

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Many central and northern areas experienced severe storms with heavy rain and damaging winds during the week, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Standing water within fields and flooding along creeks and rivers has caused varying degrees of damage to crops. Some farmers have decided to take "preventive plantings" on their unplanted acreage since it is getting late in the season. Winter wheat harvest continued this week, although progress was hampered due to wet conditions. Early planted corn has begun to tassel. Cutting and baling of hay continued as weather permitted.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 3.1 **days suitable for field work**. Eight percent of the **corn** crop has **silked** compared to 0 percent last year and 2 percent for the 5-year average. Corn **condition** is rated 65 percent good to excellent compared with 62 percent last year at this time.

Ninety-five percent of the intended **soybean** acreage has been **planted** compared with 93 percent last year and 97 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 95 percent of the soybean crop has been planted in the north, 93 percent in the central region, and 96 percent in the south.

Thirty-seven percent of the **winter wheat** crop has been **harvested** compared with 28 percent last year and 30 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 68 percent good to excellent compared with 64 percent last year at this time.

Major activities during the week included: assessing crop damage, herbicide applications, nitrogen applications to corn, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and ditches, taking care of livestock, and attending county fairs.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 79 percent good to excellent compared with 77 percent last year. Livestock are in good condition with ample pasture. The **first cutting** of **alfalfa hay** is 88 percent complete compared with 92 percent last year and 95 percent for the 5-year average.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
	Percent			
Corn Silked (Tasseled)	8	NA	0	2
Soybeans Planted	95	91	93	97
Soybeans Emerged	90	85	87	93
Soybeans Blooming	7	NA	0	4
Winter Wheat Harvested	37	15	28	30
Alfalfa, First Cutting	88	82	92	95

CROP CONDITION

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
			Percent		
Corn	3	8	24	49	16
Soybean	3	9	26	48	14
Pasture	0	3	18	55	24
Winter Wheat	1	6	25	57	11

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK

Soil Moisture	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	1	0	0
Short	3	2	7
Adequate	43	46	69
Surplus	53	52	24
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	2	2	4
Adequate	51	55	73
Surplus	47	43	23
Days Suitable	3.1	2.5	5.0

CONTACT INFORMATION

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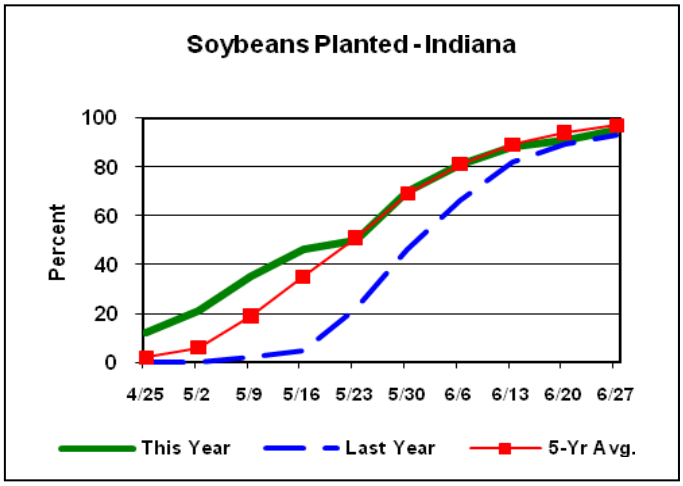
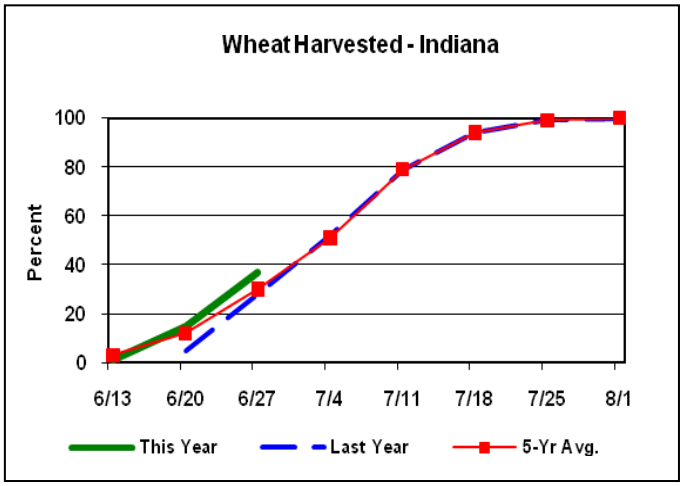
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Crop Progress





Other Agricultural Comments And News

Japanese Beetle Season Begins

Written by Christian Krupke and John Obermeyer, Purdue University. Originally published June 18, 2010, Issue 12, Pest & Crop Newsletter.

- Grub Feeding is mostly over, now it's beetle time
- Watch for activity on soybean, and later on corn silks

Scattered reports of Japanese beetle adults indicate that their presence will soon be felt. Within two weeks, most areas in the state should be seeing this notorious pest in crops and around the home. The good news is that so far, the populations seem to be lower. Perhaps as a result of spring's wet soils increasing grub mortality from pathogenic fungi. The bad news is that somewhere in the state this summer, their wrath will be felt! Oh yes, it will be felt indeed my friends.

This year's adults are the result of eggs that were laid by female beetles last summer. After these eggs hatched, the grubs immediately begin to feed on a wide variety of roots and decaying organic matter in the soil. This feeding is typically not noticed and not economic. They continue feeding until cold temperatures prompt them to move deeper in the soil profile to overwinter. Early in spring, the surviving grubs return to near the soil surface to feed, and this is when they cause the most problems in field crops. Spring root feeding by the grubs can result in serious damage to early-planted crops, especially corn. Fortunately, we have heard of very few grub problems this year.

Japanese beetles are generalists both as adults and larvae and will feed on more than 350 different species of plants, but are especially fond of roses, grapes, smartweed, soybeans, corn silks, flowers of all kinds, and overripe fruit. Beetle damage to cultivated crops is often minimal and defoliation (leaf removal) on soybean typically looks much worse than it is, and is often most severe along borders, where "drive-by scouting" tends to occur. The beetles often congregate in several areas of a soybean field, feeding on and mating in the upper canopy. The beetles' iridescent, metallic color also frequently catches the attention of those doing "windshield" field inspections. Closer inspection will often reveal that weeds (e.g. smartweed) have made fields even more attractive to the beetles. Look for more on this pest in future issues of *Pest & Crop*.

Adult Japanese beetles feeding on corn leaves.

Let the party begin on soybean leaves.

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday, June 27, 2010

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2010 through June 27, 2010				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil Temp	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days		Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	89	59	74	+2	4.30	4		19.58	+8.67	41	1214	+152
Francesville	88	60	75	+5	1.64	4		13.74	+2.78	39	1201	+245
Valparaiso_AP_I	87	58	75	+4	2.51	4		14.67	+3.05	40	1194	+274
Wanatah	87	58	74	+4	3.04	3	76	14.43	+3.45	35	1113	+246
Winamac	88	60	75	+5	2.53	5		16.39	+5.43	43	1237	+281
North Central (2)												
Plymouth	89	58	74	+3	1.33	3		13.17	+1.73	32	1143	+145
South_Bend	86	59	74	+4	2.20	3		13.87	+3.14	37	1174	+275
Young_America	87	58	74	+3	3.56	3		19.90	+9.32	35	1230	+265
Northeast (3)												
Fort_Wayne	91	60	76	+5	1.84	2		14.99	+4.94	39	1375	+426
Kendallville	87	59	74	+4	1.53	3		12.70	+2.15	45	1126	+231
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	89	57	74	+1	2.31	3		16.06	+4.26	40	1246	+112
Perrysville	91	62	78	+6	1.33	3	84	15.13	+3.44	37	1451	+407
Spencer_Ag	92	62	77	+5	2.03	2		20.07	+7.66	40	1359	+317
Terre_Haute_AFB	92	60	79	+6	0.22	3		16.95	+5.42	43	1511	+384
W_Lafayette_6NW	89	59	76	+5	3.35	2	82	17.29	+6.37	33	1339	+367
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	91	62	78	+5	3.62	3		14.69	+3.89	38	1528	+412
Greenfield	92	61	77	+5	2.47	3		19.77	+8.36	42	1391	+344
Indianapolis_AP	92	65	79	+6	3.62	3		16.43	+5.63	36	1572	+456
Indianapolis_SE	90	60	76	+3	4.13	3		17.64	+6.61	37	1357	+267
Tipton_Ag	89	57	74	+3	2.32	3	79	16.51	+5.67	41	1275	+346
East Central (6)												
Farmland	90	58	75	+5	2.08	3	76	15.85	+4.76	45	1291	+396
New_Castle	89	57	74	+4	2.99	2		19.37	+7.35	38	1238	+319
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	95	65	83	+7	0.00	0		8.23	-3.67	32	1770	+413
Freelandville	94	67	80	+7	0.01	1		14.97	+2.74	35	1572	+395
Shoals_8S	93	60	78	+6	0.00	0		16.03	+3.04	27	1428	+301
Stendal	97	67	84	+9	0.00	0		11.02	-2.35	29	1803	+550
Vincennes_5NE	96	64	82	+8	0.12	2	85	13.84	+1.61	37	1611	+434
South Central (8)												
Leavenworth	93	66	80	+8	0.16	3		13.00	-0.14	45	1589	+461
Oolitic	90	62	78	+6	0.00	0	86	17.85	+5.47	38	1394	+334
Tell_City	94	66	80	+6	0.00	0		12.86	-0.42	26	1712	+442
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	92	62	77	+5	1.31	2		15.23	+3.54	37	1395	+422
Greensburg	92	65	79	+7	2.21	2		17.24	+5.16	37	1540	+498
Seymour	91	63	77	+5	0.00	0		13.73	+2.16	32	1397	+316

DFN = Departure From Normal.
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

For more weather information, visit www.awis.com
or call 1-888-798-9955.

Scab Strikes Again in Indiana Wheat

Written by Kiersten Wise, Purdue University. Originally published June 18, 2010, Issue 12, Pest & Crop Newsletter.

Fusarium head blight, or scab, is present in many commercial fields in central and northern Indiana. Incidence and severity vary from field to field, and many fields that appear to look healthy from the road still have low to moderate levels of head blight in the field. Incidence (number of infected heads) ranges from 5-60% or higher in areas of central and northern Indiana. Severity (amount of infection per head) ranges from 7-40% in these areas. The Fusarium Head blight risk model <http://www.wheatscab.psu.edu> indicated that risk of infection was moderate in areas of northern Indiana during flowering, and warm, humid conditions after flowering may have allowed initial infections to progress throughout the head.

Fusarium head blight levels were much lower in southern Indiana this year, and many fields have low incidence and severity of the disease. Scouting reports from southern counties indicate that fields with late-flowering varieties did have higher levels of the disease.

Growers should be prepared to deal with DON, or vomitoxin, in fields infected with Fusarium head blight, and should scout fields now to determine the presence and level of the disease in each field. If the disease is present, increasing the fan speed on the combine at harvest can blow out the lighter scabby kernels, which contain most of the DON.

The new Purdue Extension publication Diseases of Wheat: Fusarium Head Blight (Head Scab) is available online at: <http://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/BP/BP-33-W.pdf>. This publication includes information on prevention and management of the disease, as well as information on DON advisory levels for animal feed. The publication also lists laboratories in Indiana that conduct mycotoxin testing on wheat.

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